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United Press International

Jackson Daily News

Citizens' Councils of America

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# Negro Voters In Mississippi Could Control Many Offices

By CLIFF SESSIONS  
United Press International Staff

JACKSON, Miss., March 8. — Mississippi segregationists frankly admit they don't want voting to become too widespread among the state's Negroes.

They deny charges that qualified Negroes are actually prohibited from voting.

"But to be perfectly candid, we do not encourage too many Negroes to vote," a Sovereignty Commission speaker recently told a Northern audience. "Complete enfranchisement of the Negro in Mississippi would allow them to control many of our elections."

Census figures illustrate the fear that Negroes would take public offices away from whites.

## Could Take House Seat

If an equal percentage of the white and Negro populations in the Third Congressional District voted and most voted for candidates of their race, there would be a Negro occupying the seat now held by Representative Frank Smith. The 1960 census showed 241,087 Negroes in the district and only 127,815 whites.

This is the only congressional district in which whites are outnumbered, but the number of whites and Negroes are not far apart in two other districts.

There would be Negro sheriffs, judges, mayors, supervisors and legislators if an equal percentage of white and Negro populations voted race lines.

Negroes outnumber whites in 29 of the state's 82 counties.

In many of the counties, the Negro majority is tremendous. In Holmes County, for instance, Negroes outnumber whites 19,488 to 7,595.

## Population Figures Cited

Other counties where Negroes hold a commanding majority include: Tunica (14,315 to 3,505), Noxubee (12,064 to 4,724), Bolivar (36,663 to 17,521), Coahoma (31,440 to 14,630), Marshall (17,239 to 7,264), Quitman (13,254 to 7,715).

However, the Negro population appears to be decreasing in Mississippi. There have been charges that the decrease results from injustices under segregation. But economics is probably chiefly responsible.

Empty farm shacks throughout the state tell the story. Small farmers are going out of business and many of them are leaving the state, headed for Northern industrial centers. Most of these are Negroes.

## Negroes Decreasing

Negroes lost a majority in two counties from 1950 to 1960, when the number of Negroes in Mississippi decreased by 7.2 per cent while the population gained 5.8 per cent.

By numbers, the Negro population decreased 70,964 during the 10-year period and the white population gained 69,117. Negroes now make up 42 per cent of Mississippi's population.

The 1960 census showed 1,257,546 whites in the state and 915,743 Negroes.

Despite the decrease, both segregationists and integrationists realize that mass voting by Negroes would be the greatest threat to Mississippi's "way of life."

# State-By-State Tabulation Of U.S. Negroes

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The following is the Census Bureau's state-by-state list of the U.S. Negro population:

State	1960	1950
Alabama	980,271	979,617
Alaska	6,771	lacking
Arizona	43,403	25,974
Arkansas	388,787	426,639
California	883,861	462,172
Colorado	39,992	20,177
Connecticut	107,499	53,472
Delaware	60,688	43,598
Dist. Columbia	411,737	280,803
Florida	880,186	603,101
Georgia	1,122,596	1,062,762
Hawaii	4,943	lacking
Idaho	1,502	1,050
Illinois	1,037,470	645,980
Indiana	269,275	174,168
Iowa	25,354	19,692
Kansas	91,445	73,158
Kentucky	215,959	201,921
Louisiana	1,039,207	882,428
Maine	3,318	1,221
Maryland	518,410	385,972
Massachusetts	111,842	73,171
Michigan	717,581	442,296
Minnesota	22,263	14,022
Mississippi	915,743	986,494
Missouri	390,853	297,088
Montana	1,467	1,232
Nebraska	29,262	19,234
Nevada	13,484	4,302
New Hampshire	1,903	731
New Jersey	514,875	318,565
New Mexico	17,063	8,408
New York	1,417,511	918,191
N. Carolina	1,116,021	1,047,353
North Dakota	777	257
Ohio	786,097	53,072
Oklahoma	153,084	145,503
Oregon	18,133	11,529
Pennsylvania	852,750	638,485
Rhode Island	18,332	13,903
S. Carolina	829,291	822,077
South Dakota	1,114	727
Tennessee	586,876	530,603
Texas	1,187,125	977,458
Utah	4,148	2,729
Vermont	519	443
Virginia	816,258	734,211
Washington	48,738	30,691
West Virginia	89,378	114,867
Wisconsin	74,546	28,182
Wyoming	2,183	2,557

## STATE DECLINES

# Negro Population Increases In U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Negro population of the United States was 18,871,381 in April 1960, or 10.5 per cent of the total population counted in the 1960 census.

The Census Bureau, reporting these advance figures today, said the tabulation showed that the Negro population rose about 25.5 per cent from the 15,042,286 who were enumerated in the 1950 census.

Negroes then represented 10 per cent of the population total.

New York now has the largest Negro population with 1,417,511, the bureau reported. This represented an increase of 499,320 in the decade.

Five other states had more than a million Negroes: Texas, 1,187,125; Georgia, 1,122,596; North Carolina, 1,116,021; Louisiana, 1,039,207; and Illinois, 1,037,470.

Four states three of them in the South, showed decreases in Negro population. Mississippi showed the largest decline, a drop of 70,751. The state's Negro population stood at 915,743.

Arkansas had a decrease of 37,852, reducing the Negro population to 388,787. West Virginia had a decrease of 25,489, to a total of 89,378. A drop of 374 in Wyoming's Negro population reduced that state's count to 2,183.

New York led in the Negro population increase, its gain of 499,320 comparing with California's second-place increases of 421,689.

The other states showing the greatest increases were Illinois, 391,490; Florida, 277,085; Michigan, 275,285; Ohio, 273,025; Pennsylvania, 214,265; Texas, 209,667; New Jersey, 196,310; Louisiana, 156,779.

On a nationwide basis the average white American still has very little personal contact with the negro. Twenty-three states have a combined negro population of less than a half million. In the Northern states with large negro populations the negro population is concentrated in certain sections of the metropolitan areas.

Our country's race problem is complicated by the exploitation of the negro bloc vote, false propaganda and apathy on the part of the vast majority of our white people who have no personal contact with the negro as a race.

